

## Mail Orders.....

We can aid out-of-town customers in selecting their Xmas Goods. We receive mail orders from all parts of British Columbia, and our past success has encouraged us to make extra efforts to extend the department, and suit our customers. Try us for your Xmas needs, Silver Novelties, Jewelry or Watchee. Tell us what you would like and we will send the very best for the money. You run no risk as we cheerfully refund money if you are not perfectly satisfied.

Challoner & Mitchell  
47 GOVERNMENT ST. Telephone 675 JEWELLERS

## CHAMPAGNE

PERINET & FILS "Sec" and "Extra Sec"

In Magnums, Quarts, Pints and Half Pints.  
"Le Vin Par Excellence"

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V. O.  
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\*  
"EAU DE VIE,"  
J. & F. Martell,  
COGNAC  
FINEST BRANDY EXPORTED

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

## \$38,000 SURPLUS

Just think of \$38,000 back taxes collected in October, and Victoria dead. A very lively body. Avant, ye crew of pessimists. But don't forget that we are at the head for reasonable goods.

BUCKWHEAT FLAP JACKS. Flour crop of 1898 direct from Ontario stubble. MAPLE SYRUP like dad made. In bulk. Bring your jug and get it filled.

BLACK BARLEY is the NEWEST and NICEST for mush.

VERY DARK BROWN SUGAR for puddings.

Island Apples ..... box \$1

Watson's \*\*\* Glenlivet ..... \$1

Hot Stuff for a Night Cap.

Old Demerara Rum ..... \$1

Cures La Grippe

Soft Old Amonitillo Sherry.

.....

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

## KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS  
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

## Turkey With Mince Pie

And the various other concomitants of the Thanksgiving feast must be prepared. In our stock of Foreign and Domestic Groceries will be found all the choice and dainty articles necessary for the kitchen. Sweets, Sausages, Jams, Jellies and Flavoured Mince Meats, Jellies, Gelatine and Canned Fruits and Vegetables are here in great variety and splendid quality.

Please leave your orders for Thanksgiving turkeys, arrive by express on Tuesday.

E. J. Saunders & Co.

## AUCTION

Trade Sale of Crockery,  
38 Crates ex "Riverside"  
on

Tuesday, Nov. 29th, 2 p.m.

I am instructed to sell by auction in the Kirk block, Douglas street, next to Johnstone's store, a well assorted lot of Crockery from T. Hughes & Son, Longport, Staffordshire, consisting of Dinner and Soup Plates, Cups and Saucers (plain and fancy), Rock and Stone Jugs, Dishes, Bakewell, Toilet Sets (10 pieces), Covered, Glass, Bone, Uncoupled Chambers, Shop Pails, Glass, Bottles, Wash Dishes, Crockery, Scallops, Evora and Basins, Dinner Sets (10 pieces), 6 doz. English Coal Scuttles. The above comprise a good assortment of fancy and plain crockery too numerous to itemize. Catalogues of contents of each crate may be had on application.

GEORGE BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

--J. E. PAINTER--

Wood cut to any required length by electric machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices

TRUCK AND DRAY WORK DONE.  
Office: 25 Cormorant street; Res: 17  
Pine street, Victoria West, VICTORIA,  
B. C.

RECEIVED a fine lot of laying hens and  
young chickens for table use. Hartman &  
Co., 73 Yates street.

## HIGH LIFE CIGARETTES

Are without doubt, in Quality and Price, the  
VERY BEST MADE; at

E. A. MORRIS'

OUR STERLING SILVER IS OF THE BEST QUALITY  
925 1-1000 FINE  
Table Spoons, Table Forks, Soup Ladles,  
Dessert " Dessert Forks, Cream Ladles,  
Tea " Table Knives, Berry Spoons,  
Coffee " Dessert Knives, Sugar Spoons.

At Prices Never Offered Before J. WENGER, 90 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Headquarters for

MINERS' SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.

Chase & Sanborn's COFFEES

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Crow's Nest Coal Co. .... Wanted  
Cariboo of Camp McKinney ..... Wanted  
Athabasca ..... 424  
Monte Christo ..... 10  
Canton Creek Consolidated ..... 10  
Dardanelles ..... 674  
Park ..... 10  
Gopher ..... 004  
Giant ..... 004  
Good Hope ..... 02  
Homestake (assessment paid) ..... 034  
Nelson-Poorman ..... 28  
Iron Colt ..... 10  
North Five ..... 17  
Silver Bell ..... 02  
Virginia ..... 02  
Iron Horse ..... 104  
Waterloo (Camp McKinney) ..... 09  
Golden Cache ..... 06

Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office. List your stocks with us, as we are in daily communication with our agents in Montreal, Spokane, Rossland and other outside cities.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Victoria real estate by The Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, Ltd. and the Dominion Permanent Loan Company.

MINING CLAIMS FOR SALE.

On Orio creek and other creeks in Atlin district, from \$250, \$500, \$700, \$1,000 and \$2,500.

HOUSES AND VACANT LOTS FOR SALE

In all parts of the city from \$500 to \$50,000. Call and examine our lists before purchasing elsewhere.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Inquire with the following companies: The Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., The Alliance Assurance Co., The Atlas Assurance Co.

Farms and Farming Lands For Sale.

In all parts of the province. A. W. MORE & CO., Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents, 80 Government St.

... AUCTION ...

At City Auction Mart at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1898

Cor. Government and Pandora Sts.

Household Furniture and Effects

Fine Bed Lounge and Lounge, Bedroom, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, and a good collection of other articles.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

I am instructed by Mrs. Shears to sell at her residence, Russell street, Victoria West, on

Friday, Nov. 25, 11 a.m.

The contents of a ten-roomed house.

Splendid English Furniture

Brick-Brac, Etc.

Particulars on Wednesday.

Persons to view Thursday from 11 to 4 o'clock.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

Dr. Robertson

Late House Surgeon of the  
Montgomery Hospital has opened an office at 38  
Douglas Street. Tel. 677

ASSAY OFFICE,  
BROUGHTON STREET.

W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S.,  
assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.

Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

Particulars on Wednesday.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

MINING SHARES

Athabasca at ..... 43

Iron Horse ..... 104

Dardanelles (5,000) ..... 074

Gopher, 10,000 at ..... 034

Cariboo Camp McKinney ..... Wanted

Monte Christo ..... 10

Geitrade ..... Wanted

Glant ..... 064

North Five ..... 10

Iron Colt ..... 094

Montgomery ..... 054

Iron Horse ..... Wanted

Virginia ..... 02

Waterloo (Camp McKinney) ..... 09

Golden Cache ..... 06

WANTED—We have clients for a six-roomed cottage, in good situation, at from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

ALSO for building site of about two acres, near waterfront.

ALSO to exchange, one of the best farms in Orio, B. C., and mill stamp mills.

Golden Wedge and other free-milling mines adjoining. Application for stock should be made at once. It is one of the soundest concerns in Kootenay.

WANTED—We have clients for a six-roomed cottage, in good situation, at from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

ALSO for building site of about two acres, near waterfront.

ALSO to exchange, one of the best farms in Orio, B. C., and mill stamp mills.

Golden Wedge and other free-milling mines adjoining. Application for stock should be made at once.

BUY Athabasca, Oro and B. C. Gold Fields. Consult us on all mining business.

Our clients are making money daily.

MINERAL claims for sale in Kootenay, West Coast and Atlin lake district.

LINSEED OIL, pure English, in 4 gallon

barrels, 100 pounds. Pure white lead,

\$6 per 100 lbs. No. 1 white lead, \$6

per 100 lbs. J. W. MELLOR, agent for

Lord's Plate Glass Insurance, Tel. 424

CUTHBERT & CO., Represented on London, Eng., and Toronto, Ont., Stock Exchange.

17 Trounce Avenue, off Government st.

## EMPEROR CALLED DOWN

Princes of the German Empire  
resent the Affront to the  
Regent of Lippe.

Formal Complaint Lodged With  
the Bundesrat—William's Re-  
gret Coming Too Late.

Imperial Government Drops Vexa-  
tious Regulations in Fear of  
American Retaliation.

By Associated Press.

Berlin, Nov. 19.—The discussion of the  
government anti-strike measure promises  
to make the coming session of the  
reichstag extremely lively.

The absorbing topic in the press during the past week has been the Lippe-Detmold case. The verbatim publication of the documents, which first appeared in a Vienna paper and which were afterwards copied by the entire German press, enabled the nation generally to form an intelligent idea of the whole matter, and since in the continued absence of the Emperor the government has deemed best to keep silence the comments of the newspapers have been both varied and interesting. In the verbatim reprint, the Regent's original letter of complaint is shown to have been couched in very respectful, calm language, and that apparently the Emperor had no reason whatever to reply in the curt, insulating telegram forbidding the Regent ever to address him in a similar manner again.

The circular letter sent by the Regent to the reigning princes also set forth his grounds for complaint in a very dignified manner. None of the answers are divulged so far, but it is said in diplomatic circles that several of the replies are conciliatory and sympathetic, especially the one from the Prince Regent of Bavaria, while the replies of the King of Saxony and the Grand Duke of Baden counselled moderation. It is understood that all the replies of the princes will be published later.

According to reports from those who are near to the Emperor, his Majesty has lately changed his opinion of the whole case and now regrets treating the Regent so haughtily and allowing the case to go so far as it has and becoming a national scandal. It is too late, however, to stop the matter and the Bundesrat will take up the case at an early opportunity. It must deal with two points—the Regent's formal complaint against the Emperor, and the protest of the Emperor's brother-in-law, Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe against the diet's adoption of the law of succession which declared the Regent's lawful issue entitled to succeed to the throne of Lippe. The protest is held to be purely of a vexatious nature, inasmuch as the court of arbitration, presided over by the King of Saxony, declared that the Schaumburg-Lippe line is only third in order of succession, and Prince Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe therefore has only a remote interest in the succession. Practically the entire German press sides with the Regent of Lippe-Detmold.

Winnipeg, Nov. 19.—General Manager Whyte, of the C. P. R., with Traffic Manager Robert Kerr, returned to-day from the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

"I took over the line," Mr. Whyte said to a reporter, "on behalf of the C. P. R., on November 15 from Mr. Haney. Regular train service will begin about the end of the week.

"The town of Fernie, B. C., is now a lively place. The 150 miners who arrived with their families from Halifax are

**FLAVOR** Your cake with Blue Ribbon Extract of Vanilla, then tell your friends about it.

## VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Wood Oil Company's New Works at Port Moody Destroyed—The Coquitlam Aground.

Golden Cache Bonds Proposed to Be Issued—The Steamship Bonus Project.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 19.—The steamers Coquitlam and Comox arrived from the North today. The Coquitlam was unlucky. Purser Smythe fell into the hatch, 20 feet deep and was unconscious many hours from a wound in the head. Just before reaching Sechelt on the return trip, a storm struck the steamer and blew her on to the rocks. She passed over them after the first shock. The damage was not great but the pumps were kept going till she reached Vancouver.

W. E. Grant, of Port Angeles, crying "They are after me with guns and knives," jumped into the inlet this morning. Captain Nicols, of the Leonora, pulled him out but it was half an hour before he was brought round.

The buildings of the B. C. Wood Oil Co. at Port Moody were burned at two o'clock this morning. This was the only mill of its kind in Canada and it had just commenced business.

The committee chosen by the Golden Cache shareholders at the recent meeting have as desired met the directors of the company and if legal will recommend, at a meeting of shareholders shortly to be held, that bonds be issued to the extent of \$20,000 bearing 6 per cent, interest and that the proceeds be set aside for the development of the ledge already partly worked.

Mr. Bull, of the Royal Crown Soap Works, Winnipeg, is taking over the Findley Soap Works here.

A very interesting debate took place at the regular meeting of the Young Men's Conservative Association presided over by Sir G. Hibbert Tupper. Sixty members of the club were present. The statement challenged was "That the cession of the strip of land on the Coast of British Columbia south of the 60th parallel now held by the United States government, also the point of land known as Point Roberts, also held by the United States, to Canada by the United States would be adequate compensation to British Columbia for the loss of the rights of pelagic sealing."

Through their lawyers, Messrs. Davis, Marshall and McNeill, Messrs. Edwards and Richards are asking the city council for exemption from taxation on wharves, warehouses, works, stores and offices in connection with the proposed steamboat line from Vancouver to San Francisco. There is also a request for free water. The new company offer to build a wharf for the city, giving the city two berths in exchange for a grant of land at the end of Heatley avenue.

CRETANS WELL PLEASED.

The Ruler Set Over Them by the Powers Received With Acclaim.

Athens, Nov. 18.—Prince George of Greece, the high commissioner of the powers in Crete, has arrived here on his way to that island. He received an ovation here and at the Piraeus from the Cretans, who surrounded his carriage and heartily cheered him.

INVENTOR KEELEY DEAD.

Patentee of the Motor a Victim of Pneumonia.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18.—John W. Keeley, the inventor of the Keeley motor, died to-day at his home in this city from pneumonia. He was taken ill on Saturday last and continued to grow steadily worse until his death.

Mr. Keeley was 61 years of age and leaves a widow.

OFFERED IN LONDON.

Queen Bee Coast Properties and a Rossland Group Now to the Front.

The shares of a new British Columbia company, the Wallingford Gold Mining Company, are now being offered in London by Messrs. Phillips & Newton, a block of 200,000 shares having been reserved for that market. The Wallingford group is situated in the Rossland district, and has been favorably reported on by Messrs. Charles Parker, J. D. Sword and other engineers, the ore being similar to that found on the Velvet mine. The company is incorporated under the laws of Ontario, and has a capital of \$750,000 in 3,000,000 shares of 25 cents each, 2,000,000 of which are treasury shares. The board is a strong one, Mr. S. F. McKinnon, of Toronto, being president, and Mr. John H. Barber, M.P.P., of Georgetown, Ontario, vice-president, while the directors are Messrs. J. M. Staehler, Bedin, Ontario, and C. S. Botsford and F. Donovan, Toronto, and W. C. Archibald, Rossland.

The prospectus will shortly be issued in London of the Queen Bee Mining Company, which has been formed to acquire the Queen Bee, Bully Boy and other coast claims in which Messrs. Costello, McMorran and other Vancouver men are interested and on which a considerable amount of development work has been done. One paper has somewhat severely criticized the company even before the prospectus was issued, its comments on the subject being as follows: "Another, preparing concern is the Queen Bee Gold Mining Company, Limited, with a capital of \$75,000. It is, of course, in British Columbia, and hopes to be a 'parent.' The prospectus is got up in a beautiful green cover with gold letters, and looks sufficiently alluring; but we are afraid, as we said the other day, that the public is not much enamored of gold mines. And small blame to it. By the way, no directors have yet been appointed to the Queen Bee."

For bargains in Jackets and Caps this week call at The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

## SPOT CASH FOR PEACE.

(Continued From Page One.)

have assumed the responsibility and they feel that the delay here prevents them discharging it. It is fully realized that interests in the United States, are more or less, in a condition of unrest, pending definite peace conclusions, whether now or after renewed hostilities. This disquietude they feel should be composed and the normal conditions of peaceful thrift be established.

Moreover, although Spain affects to believe otherwise, the quality of mercy is not absent from the situation. The American commission cannot fail to see with a certain amount of pity, the falling away of a once proud power, bereft of her colonies in the east and west. While Spain has no legal or moral right to ask the United States to be a partner in her losses the Americans here recognize her territorial shrinkage, her lessened resources, her empty treasury and her debt-burdened people. They have, of course, no power to express any such feeling of sympathy through the United States treasury, but always assuming the interests of humanity to be concurrently served, gratification on the part of the Americans would follow relief to Spain.

Spain must confront a Philippine surrender. May she not prefer acquiescence and some financial relief to protracted opposition and greater loss in the end? If she acquiesces, peace will follow—if she does not the war will continue. The question is simply this: Is spot peace worth spot cash? It is believed that the American commissioners have been deliberating along this line, and that they are inclined to answer the question affirmatively. What the amount may be must be obviously unknown outside the commission—possibly \$20,000,000 or probably less. In any tender to Spain care will be taken doubtless to convince the Spanish commissioners that the offer of what may seem to them a small amount is not to be construed as indicating that the Americans might be jockeyed into paying a larger sum. Neither Spanish debts, bonds, nor mortgages of any description will be considered, the transactions being cleared up on the spot, if at all.

## A SAILOR'S GRAVE.

Mate of Montreal Steamer Overboard on Atlantic—A Swede's Suicide.

London, Nov. 18.—The British steamer Rydalham, Capt. Brown, from Montreal November 2, via Sydney, C.B., for Hull, passed the Lizard Head to-day and reported that her upper decks were damaged and that the mate had been washed overboard and lost during the voyage.

Queenstown, Nov. 18.—The Cunard liner Campania, Capt. Walker, which left New York on November 12 for Liverpool by way of this port, touched here this morning and reported that a Swedish steerage passenger named Mokarsson committed suicide by jumping overboard while on the passage across the Atlantic.

## OCEAN RACE TO DEATH.

Captain Johnson Tells How the Big Freighter Was Abandoned at Sea.

Captain of Atlanta Shortening His Course When He Put His Ship on Oregon Rocks.

Portland, Or., Nov. 18.—The British ship Atlanta (not "Atlantic," as appeared in first reports), Capt. Charles McBride, from Tacoma to South Africa with wheat, was wrecked off Alsea Bay, 16 miles south of Yaquina Bay, yesterday morning. She quivered a crew of 27 men, and all were drowned but three. The ship's masts have been blown away, the decks swept clean and the vessel has broken in two amidships.

The Atlanta sailed from Tacoma last Saturday with a cargo of 1,753 tons of wheat for Capetown, and her skipper had made a wager with the masters of the ship Earl of Dalhousie and Imberhorne in a race for the Cape of Good Hope. The log-book at the life-saving station shows that Thursday morning, between midnight and 6 o'clock, the Cape Foul Weather lighthouse was concealed by fog and heavy sheets of rain. The Atlanta was sailing at a high speed Thursday morning when she went on the bar. A few rocks in the trough of the waves, attended by a heavy setting on the bottom, caused her timbers to give before the men could reach the hatchway. The jar of running on snapped off the masts as if they had been matches. The masts and rigging went over the side in a tangled mass, like a forest before a gale.

One of the survivors claims that the wreck was due to the carelessness of the captain, who paid for his folly with his life. They were racing in another vessel, and were keeping close in shore in order to get the advantage of the wind in tacking, and to make a short cut to head the other vessel off.

## POODLE DOG MENU.

Sunday, Nov. 20. Price, 50 cents. From 5:30 to 8:30 p.m.

## SOUP.

Puree of Turkey. Celery-Barley Consomme.

## FISH.

Steamed Clams. Boiled Ling Cod. Sauce Hollandaise.

Fried Trout to order. Tartar Sauce.

## Baked Flounder.

SALADS.

Crab Mayonnaise. Beets.

## BOILED.

Calves' Head la Poulette.

## ENTRIES.

Escallop Oysters. Macaroni in a Pot. Pork Chops with Fried Apples.

Fried Braised Chicken. Brown Butter.

## ROASTS.

Young Goose Stuffed with Sausage.

## VEGETABLES.

Tomatoes. Cauliflower. Baked and Mashed Potatoes.

## DESSERT.

English Plum Pudding. Mandy and Hard Sauce.

## Mince, Apples, Cranberry Pie.

Vanilla Ice Cream.

## Mixed Fruit.

English Plum Pudding. Banana and Hard Raisins. Cafe Noir.

DESSERT.

For Infants and Children.

## MUSIC OF THE WEEK

Local Critics' Impressions of Arion Club's First Concert This Season.

Mr. Austin's Conservatory Recital —A Subscription Concert in Prospect.

During the past week there have been one or two musical attractions well worthy of mention, and of these the most important was the first appearance of the Arion club this season.

The occasion of this concert brings to mind another point for the consideration of the musical public and that is the complaint often heard to the effect that there is much sameness about the programme presented by this society. This is hardly fair and arises, it is submitted, solely from a lack of proper appreciation on the part of those complaining.

Victoria as a city has up to the present been given up more to enjoyment and passing away time than to the serious consideration of education and art, both of which play such an important part in the advancement and elevation of humanity, and if instead of so much pleasure and gaiety they were to give a little more time to the serious, they would appreciate these and other concerts far more.

The concert given by the Arion club on Wednesday last in the Insti-ute hall was exceptionally good, especially for the first one of the season. The strong point of this organization is their chorus singing, which is really excellent, their attack, phrasing, shading and abandon bringing the greatest credit upon their conductor, but without detracting from their merit it might be mentioned that the balance was not all that could be desired; for instance, the first tenors were decidedly weak.

The change that has been made in the personnel of the club this season is noticeable, a distinct gain being made in the person of Mr. W. H. Burton, whose solo was perhaps one of the best numbers given by the club, his vocalizing being exceptionally good.

In securing the assistance of Miss Sophie McNeice and Mr. Ernest A. Powell the club was decidedly fortunate. Miss McNeice's first solo "O World! thou art Wondrous Fair," accompanied by the chorus, was one of the best numbers during the evening, which also might be said of her other number, "Forget Me Not," by Graen Hoffmann, and "A Maiden's Wish," by Meyer-Helmann, for which she received a most enthusiastic and distinct recall. Miss McNeice's voice is a light soprano of not very great range and in listening to it one forgets to criticize, as it is so perfectly natural and pure.

In his violin solo, "Elgie," by Razzini, Mr. Ernest A. Powell made a most happy choice, it suiting his style of playing exceptionally well. As a player Mr. Powell is most conscientious, his introduction being exceptionally good, and last but not least he is a player with a soul, as was evinced by his rendering of Schumann's celebrated "Abenlied," arranged by August Wilhelmi, which he gave in response to a most hearty encore. In his violin solos Mr. Powell had the able assistance of Mrs. H. Walshe-Windle.

On Tuesday afternoon last a recital was given in Waitt's hall by the Austin Conservatory of Music, but as the writer was not favored with an invitation it is impossible to give an extended notice of it. The programme, however, is appended.

Duet—Kreutzer Sonata..... Beethoven

Violin, F. Victor Austin; piano, Mrs. H. Walshe-Windle.

Solo—Ave Maria, with violin obbligato..... F. Victor Austin

Solo—(a) In Memoriam..... F. Victor Austin

(b) In Ungarnische Weise..... Brahms-Austin

F. Victor Austin.

Solo—Madelon Lied..... Chopin

Solo—(a) Le Rêve..... W. E. Green

(b) Etude..... Liszt

Solo—Mrs. H. Walshe-Windle.

Solo—Fantasia on Themes from Faust..... Gounod-Saraste

F. Victor Austin.

CANADIAN PLACER MINES.

Sir: I have been pleased with the stand you have taken with reference to the placer mines of our Dominion, viz., that they be reserved for British subjects.

But I am greatly surprised at the apathy displayed by the great majority of our people upon this very important subject. It is difficult to understand why it is considered advisable to give to aliens the lawful right to possess themselves of the only asset of a large portion of the western part of Canada.

Foreigners are permitted to come in and themselves to the gold contained in our placer mines, upon the same terms and under the same regulations as British subjects, except that they are required to pay a small duty on outlays brought from a foreign country, and this they object to as an imposition, and have the presumption to suggest that even the small restrictions we have in the way of duties, etc., be taken off, and they be allowed to come in without let or hindrance and help themselves to the inheritance of British subjects.

Now, sir, I am greatly pleased at the apparent good feeling that at present exists between ourselves and our American neighbors, and could wish that it may ever continue so, yet I am not prepared to give up my birthright, even for this.

Now, if they manifest any desire to reciprocate, it would be different. But what are the facts? It is just as impossible, under present conditions, for a citizen of Canada to placer mine in American territory as it is to become President of the republic. It is difficult to conceive of anything so utterly ridiculous as this "open door policy" of ours. When the gold has been exhausted from the placer region of our country, what will be left? Nothing. No white man ever would live there, and it would be again given over to the undisputed possession of the Indian and Cariboo, which under present conditions it will not take long to accomplish; whereas the placer miners of the Dominion might and ought to be a means of livelihood for many thousands of Canadians and other British subjects for many years to come. Now, sir, although late (for I maintain ought to have been done long ago), let me say to the alien, "You can no longer take gold from our placer mines; become citizens of our country, and we will give you a hearty welcome to all the good things we possess." I hope that sufficient influence will be brought to bear upon both our provincial governments to make this a reality.

Charles I prohibited the serving of flesh and fish at the same meal, and only at bridal banquets were three courses permitted.

Louis XIII went even further. If an individual dined at a tavern he was not to expend more than a crown and if at home his service was not to exceed three dishes.

## TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF FAMINE

Nerve-Agony Consequent on a Dearth of Rich Blood.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the Only Remedy—They Supply the Want by Ensuring Rich Blood, thus Curing Nervous Headache.

Nervous Headache is not a disease. It is the symptom or indication of disease. It is a sign that the nerves are ill; that they are straining for food.

The food upon which the nerves subsist is pure, rich blood.

Rich, pure blood is made from wholesome food, nowise digested.

The food is greedily taken by the stomach, with the aid of the digestive organs.

When the stomach is out of order, weak or overworked, it cannot do its work prop-

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

## THE RETROSPECT.

ment and the government at Ottawa as to produce the speedy accomplishment of this desirable result. Citizens, take this matter up seriously, write it up, talk it up, and in fact do everything so that this great good may come to us.

CITIZEN.

## A MUSICAL DISCORD.

Sir: Few subjects have more interesting matter for consideration than the thoughts arising as there passes in review the inventions and discoveries that have distinguished the latter part of this nineteenth century, in which short period there has been more accomplished than in that of centuries of the past.

Unquestionably it is the discovery of the magic power of steam and electricity and the telephone, with its marvellous adaptations for usefulness, that have given new life to the age we live in. Then again, in connection with this knowledge of steam power and electricity, has been the discovery of gold, with its great additions to the world's wealth.

All such inventions and discoveries serve as the starting point to further inventions and discoveries of still greater importance.

It is but as yesterday Dr. Lardner asserted that to reach America was but the dream of a lunatic, whereas it is now reached in less than five days, and telegraphic despatches make known what has occurred in England the day before.

Gold discovered in America is quickly followed by its being found in Australia, spreading itself over to different parts of that vast continent, with extension to New Zealand, and now developing itself in so encouraging a manner in our midst.

Now as "B Flat" is a conductor he has respectful sympathy, but I would recommend him, instead of crying over spilt milk, to bear in mind the facts that all tastes are not the same, and that the musical amateur goes naturally enough where he or she is most interested.

Now as "B Flat" evidently criticizes the formation of private societies as a stumbling block to the public societies and Mr. Greig writes as conductor of two of the public societies disclaiming any sympathy with "B Flat's" opinion and further goes on to insinuate that "B Flat" is a conductor, it can hardly be wondered at that quite a number have hinted, and even gone so far as to accuse me, of being the author of the aforesaid article.

Mr. Greig was perfectly justified in writing disclaiming, and even condemning "B Flat's" article, but to write anything that would cast a suspicion or cause any feeling towards a confrere, is, to say the least, rather a breach of good feeling and unprofessional.

For the benefit of those who might have come to the conclusion that I was the author of that article, I beg to state that I was unaware of its existence until I saw it in the columns of the Colonist.

F. VICTOR AUSTIN.  
Y. M. C. A.

Sir:—To-day's Colonist contains particulars of a meeting held by the officials of this society at which they decided it is absolutely incumbent on them to close their doors consequent on there being no funds to meet current expenses.

St. C. A. the people of Victoria will not mutely stand by and allow such a miserable ending to be the fate of a very meritorious organization.

It will be a lasting disgrace to the city if it takes place. The Y. M. C. A. is to be found in every town aspiring to the least importance, forsooth the capital of British Columbia thereby practically acknowledges that it is too poor to meet the few hundreds necessary for its support.

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J. B. M. P.—The entertainments at the Drill hall are frequently given in aid of worthy objects. Doubtless is properly represented to them, the authorities would consent to lend the Y. M. C. A. a helping hand in this their extremity.

Victoria, Nov. 19, 1898.

I. O. G. T. Concert—Last evening's popular entertainment in the Temperance hall was a very enjoyable event.

Several special numbers were provided, and the programme throughout was of unusual interest.

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## The Colonist.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1898.

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## THE NORTHERN TRADE.

The prospects of Victoria's gaining her share of the northern trade are very good. As has already been mentioned in these columns, the outfitting business is not likely to assume very large dimensions in the future. There will always be more or less of it done, as there has been for the last thirty years or more, but it will no longer be the great feature of the northern supply trade. While this will affect retailers to some extent, it will doubtless be better for business as a whole, because many things about outfitting were far from being gilt-edged. Goods will hereafter be taken into the Yukon, the Atlin and the Stikine in bulk and be retailed there as called for. This will be better for the transportation companies, better for the merchants and better for the miners and prospectors. It will also be better for the cities of British Columbia, for there can be no serious competition with them from any quarter in entering to the wholesale trade of the North.

We feel every confidence in the ability of Victoria to command her fair share of the business. Our transportation facilities are as good as those of any other point, and our merchants are able to sell on as favorable terms as any rivals. They are not lacking in the energy necessary to hold their own in the field. The prospect is that within two years from the present date there will be fully 100,000 people in the mining regions tributary to the Coast cities, not including interior British Columbia. These people will not be content with the primitive arrangements which have had to suffice hitherto. They will demand some of the comforts and conveniences of civilized life. They will make money quickly and will spend it freely. Their trade will be equal at least to that of half as many more people residing in non-mining localities. In other words, the field now about to open for the enterprise of Victoria business men is greater in extent than that which they now are able to work in. This is certainly a gratifying outlook. The chief thing which ought to receive attention now is how to attract northern bound travel to the city and secure a fair per centage of the return tide. This means a large share of a very valuable line of business and is worth entering to. Some of the reasons why intending miners would be wise in selecting Victoria as their starting point are:

The perfect reliability of our transportation service. Not an accident happened to any steamer in the northern trade this year. The facilities for obtaining Dominion and Provincial licenses here, which save the miner from having to delay, or go out of his way possibly, after he gets in the North. It is a positive advantage to be able to go right ahead in any direction after leaving the ship without having to procure a mining license. The saving of duty on the various personal effects of which every north-bound miner requires more or less, and which he must purchase somewhere before going North. We do not mean outfitts when we say this, but the various articles of clothing and so on which every one wants to take with him, if he can. The fact that as they are going into Canada, it is better to make their preparations for their journey and their stay in a Canadian city. This is simply a common sense proposition, which calls for no argument.

Other reasons will suggest themselves. DEVELOPMENT OF OMINECA.

The news that a strong syndicate has acquired large hydraulic placer interests in Omineca and will begin extensive operations immediately is very welcome. It will doubtless mean the establishment of steam communication on the upper waters of the Fraser. It is well known that an expenditure of not more than \$50,000 will render available during the summer between 500 and 600 miles of navigable waters above Quesnelle and we submit for the consideration of British Columbia's representatives in parliament that they should unite in an effort to secure the necessary appropriation. This news will doubtless stimulate the project for the construction of a railway from Edmonton into the Omineca country. There is, in addition to the present company, the large concern of which Col. Wright, of Ottawa, is the head, engaged in large operations in the same section, and other properties are likely to be developed at an early day. One of these is the famous Pete Toy's bar on the Findlay.

One of the advantages of the Omineca district is that, in addition to its gold-bearing, it is well adapted for permanent settlement. The gravel beds are of such vast extent that years will be required to exploit the gold in them, and in the meantime, many persons will settle in the neighborhood and engage in mixed farming and cattle raising. The manner in which mines are being opened in so many parts of the province, remote from each other, promises well for the future. We seem likely to realize in a very short time a development surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine.

## MUSIC IN VICTORIA.

One of the advantages of being thrown in a great measure upon its own resources in the matter of amusement has

been the development in Victoria of an amount and quality of amateur talent that is quite surprising. We have many singers, both men and women, who possess excellent voices and know how to use them effectively. We have an unusually strong corps of instrumental performers. There seems at present to be a little discord in regard to musical clubs, but our musicians must remember that this is a free country and people have a perfect right to organize as they see fit. If they will have a little patience with each other, things will work out satisfactorily in the end.

Too much credit cannot be given to those who have contributed to the bringing out of Victoria's musical talent, whether their work has been done in a professional or an amateur capacity. The very generous patronage accorded by the public to amateur entertainments shows how greatly the work done is appreciated, and will doubtless be an incentive to new efforts.

## THE CLOSING OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The closing of the Y. M. C. A. is not a creditable thing to Victoria. There is probably no town of like population in Canada or the United States that does not keep such an institution in active operation. It is a useful institution, but to be useful it must be run on right lines. A Y. M. C. A. properly managed ought to be something more than the adjunct of the churches, or a place where a species of non-sectarian worship is carried on. It should be a place to which young men would feel inclined to go for recreation and good company. To speak in the frankest possible manner, the devotional aspect of the organization should be the least conspicuous of all. The churches afford on Sunday and during the week every needed facility for young men to participate in religious services. The Y. M. C. A. should be more in the nature of a club. It is a regrettable thing that this institution will no longer be represented in this city. We have not noticed any decrease in the number of resorts for youth which are not to be classed as "Christian."

The requisites of a successful association of this kind are, first, pleasant quarters, and second, a competent manager. Money is needed to secure both. The money would doubtless be forthcoming if those who are asked to contribute could be made to feel certain that it would be expended with good judgment. The manner in which subscriptions have been given in the past is the only proof needed of this. What seems to be called for is a combination between a few people, who feel the value of such an institution in this city, and will, before doing anything else, select a competent man to take charge. The rest would be easy. Much credit is due to those who have, at considerable financial sacrifice, kept the institution alive so long. They would doubtless be found ready to co-operate in any new effort to place it upon its feet again. But before any definite effort is made, the right man as manager should be sought out.

## THE GOD OF ABRAHAM.

"And none of them knew the God of Abraham." This was the comment of a gentleman at the conclusion of a conversation on the ancient civilization. Is it founded on fact? One of the greatest difficulties, with which rigidly orthodox people have to deal in their own minds is to reconcile the idea of a God of love with the supposed fact that uncounted millions of the human race lived and died without ever having heard of Him. They usually avoid the question, because it is impossible to frame an answer to it that will square with their religious belief. The best they feel able to do is to dismiss the whole matter as an inscrutable mystery. Yet there are millions of people in Christendom to whom the existence of such a mystery is a stumbling block of the most serious kind. Before attempting to show that the supposed ignorance of the majority of mankind on this subject may not be founded in fact, it may be well to say that while the belief of an individual doubtless has a most potent influence upon his life and future, it cannot possibly have any effect upon the life and future of anyone else, except so far as he may be able to impart it to others. A person may honestly believe, as some do, that eternal salvation is reserved for himself and a certain specified number of other people, and that belief may, and in fact is very likely to determine the character of his whole present and future existence, but it does not affect the facts of the case one iota. The warning and jarring of sects and creeds is often advanced as a reason why an intelligent man should not trouble himself to have any faith at all in religious matters; but surely it is nonsense for A to refuse to try to understand his relations to the universe and its Creator simply because B and C cannot agree upon what theirs is. Instead of his obligation to inquire being lessened thereby, it is really increased. At the best a perfect solution of the problem is impossible, for it lies outside the limit of human intelligence; but it is not difficult for an intelligent person to find an explanation which to him will be sufficient. Hence the orthodoxy of many illustrious men. The church with which they associated gave them a sufficient explanation of what must remain, humanly speaking, an insoluble mystery. Thus we find sovereigns of conspicuous talent, like our own Queen and the German Kaiser; statesmen like Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury; soldiers like Gordon and Kitchener, and men conspicuous in every walk of life, professing the same faith as animates the humblest peasant. If an intelligent man should object that he is unable to understand this, the answer seems to be that he has probably never tried to. The God of Abraham is as many sided as

the universe of mind and matter which He has created.

What was the Abrahamic discovery or inspiration in theology? It appears simply to have been that the God of the Universe was imminent in creation and the affairs of man. It was rather a renaissance than a discovery. Men before Abraham's time knew this. Men who never heard of Abraham have known it since his day. The philosophers of the ancient world realized that it must be true, and their efforts were directed to discovering some explanation of it, which would suit the necessities of mankind. The basic idea in the religious systems of India, China and Tibet is the existence of such a deity. The system of Confucius is an exception, and he taught that the mystery is so inscrutable that it was better not to endeavor to probe it, and to confine ourselves to what is comprehensible to our reasoning faculties. He did not deny the possibility of spiritually discerning the relationship between the Deity and man, but declined to make the effort himself or urge others to do so. This was the great point of difference between him and his illustrious contemporary Lao-tze. Many people when they speak of Abraham's faith have in mind the particular system of belief to which they have given their adherence; but it is doubtful if the great patriarch, if alive to-day, would be very much at home in any of the churches. He would have felt out of place even in the temple at Jerusalem. Since his time there has been an evolution in theology. The world is probably no nearer the solution of the mystery than he was, but it has learned more of man's relation to it. There is abundant evidence that a similar evolution was in progress long before Abraham's day. The brief narrative in the earlier chapters of Genesis, which covers a period of many thousands of years, proves this. The ancient writings which discovery is bringing to light, also show it. Sacred and profane history alike attest that there never was a time in the history of mankind when the race was without some glimmer, however dim, of the "Light that enlighteneth the world." In this fortunate age the people of Christendom have the life and teaching of Christ to aid them in understanding all that they can ever hope in this life to grasp of the mystery enwrapped in the expression, "the God of Abraham," but this gives us no warrant for saying that those, who in ages past groped their way by such feel and uncertain light as they were able to discover, lost the pathway to immortality.

The Colonist has received quite a number of letters regarding the list of Fifty Greatest Britishers, which it asked its readers to send in. Most of our correspondents ask when the lists are to be printed. It would have lent interest to the matter if some of those who asked the question had sent in their own lists. We have only received four, which are printed elsewhere. The list sent in by E. A. L. is specially interesting because all the people named in it are now living. It is a very remarkable roll of names. E. D.'s list is worth studying and it will repay any one who does not already know to search and see why all the names given are included in the list. The note in regard to The Cloister and Hearth and Lorna Doone will naturally be objected to by some. So also is the list contributed by J. G. H. worth study. J. G. H. originally included Sir Robert Peel, Sir John Moore and George Eliot in his list, but he struck them out. The list of N. L. gives some names which are omitted from the others, but are worth a place on any muster roll of British honor.

Will some one explain why the jury in the Indian murder case, when they found that if they brought in a verdict of guilty the judge would have no alternative except to pronounce sentence of death, decided to find the man not guilty? It is intelligible that on any statement of facts a jury may render a verdict of not guilty, for they can disbelieve all the evidence. What we wish to get at if possible, is whether, if the judge had given a different reply, the jury would have found a different verdict. It seems time to remind jurors that they have nothing to do with the penalty in criminal cases. Their prerogative is to find out whether the facts proved constitute the crime charged. Evidence which would establish a murder, if the penalty could be reduced to a month's imprisonment, would establish it equally well. It seems time to remind jurors that they have nothing to do with the penalty in criminal cases. Their prerogative is to find out whether the facts proved constitute the crime charged. Evidence which would establish a murder, if the penalty could be reduced to a month's imprisonment, would establish it equally well.

The Ottawa Citizen blames the Kaiser for permitting the Kislyuocutgyl Kodeneyek Kosrehoosajta of Budapest to remark that a Nagysagara ezykortartalma is a masodik. This is not fair to the Kaiser. Budapest is not in his domains, but is in Hungary, and it is enough to make any country hungry to be fed on such literary pabulum, with other observations about the nyaliszapatka escalamaderetme Czeekarra amagall and things of that kind. The Citizen is also wrong in not informing the public whether or not it subscribes to such sentiments.

The Province accuses the Colonist of indulging in "vulgar personalities" in regard to Mr. Bostock. If the Province will quote an expression from this paper in regard to that gentleman, which by the most forced construction of language can be so characterized, we will promptly apologize both to Mr. Bostock and Colonist readers for having used it.

MR. MARTIN'S DEPUTY.

In appointing Mr. H. A. McLean, of Winnipeg, deputy attorney-general of British Columbia, Joseph Martin has emphasized his contempt for the legal profession of this province. By his action he has told the lawyers of British Columbia that there is not one available man, in the opinion of such a great legal luminary as Joseph Martin, fit for the position. We do not know just how reliable a legal authority Mr. Martin may be, but we do believe that if the lawyers of this province do not hasten to resent the insult offered them, they must not complain if laymen accept them at the valuation placed upon them

by the attorney general. The people of this province will await with some curiosity the action of the Bar Association, just to see if Mr. Martin's estimate of the legal talent of British Columbia is the one to be accepted in the future. It may be, as suggested, that there is no self-respecting lawyer in British Columbia who would act as deputy attorney-general to Joseph Martin.—Nelson Economist.

## THANKSGIVING DATE.

Half the newspapers in the country have taken a whack at the late date fixed for Thanksgiving Day.

The reason alleged on behalf of the government for the late fixture is the wish of the Montreal forwarders, who object to a holiday interrupting business in the busy season before the close of canal navigation.

If the business advantage of half a dozen men in Montreal is to prevail against the overwhelming sentiment of the rest of the country, the government should at least see to it that the Montreal argument is made fully public, which it has not been.—Ottawa Journal.

## THE USURPERS' POLICY.

Attorney-General Martin has brought a man from Winnipeg to serve as deputy attorney-general of this province. The new official is H. A. McLean, who for some time has filled a similar position in that province. The excuse offered for this course is that the attorney-general intends to reorganize his department, and therefore desired to have as his deputy a man familiar with the work. With the old government the complaint was that all the public offices were filled with Englishmen. This cause for complaint has evidently been removed and the province will henceforth get its civil servants from Manitoba.—Nelson Tribune.

PIRADE BY THE PUSH.

With charming naivete Mr. Bostock is described as "dissipated and unscrupulous" by the Province, which from experience is no doubt thoroughly qualified to speak on that subject. But it is rather a back-handed compliment, however true it may be, to refer to his "patience and devotion" qualities that are usually ascribed to a certain animal.

Kamloops Standard.

WHEN MINDS ARE BRIGHTEST.

Bacon's greatest work took 50 years to mature, and Grote's "History of Greece" 30 years.

George Eliot was near her 50th year when she wrote "Middlemarch," and this was succeeded by that powerful book, "Daniel Deronda."

Darwin's "Origin of Species" was evolved by the philosopher who had reached his half-century, and his "Descent of Man" when 12 years older.

Sir Walter Scott was 44 when his "Waverley" made its appearance and nearly all the famous stories which have conferred lasting fame upon him were composed after the age of 40.

Every reader and history critic will admit that of all Thomas Hood's works the two which stand preeminent are "The Song of the Shirt" and "The Bridge of Sighs." Yet these were written at the age of 30.

THE SWORD OF CORRUPTION.

It was great fun in 1892, when the Conservatives had the Ottawa government at their back, and were overwhelming the Grits with the money which was poured into every constituency which was the scene of a by-election.

The fun is not so uproarious for the Conservatives of to-day, who have to face two governments, whose agents unscrupulously follow the precedent established in 1892 for the destruction of the Grits.

The Tories might have been virtuous in 1892, and the Grits might still be vicious in 1898. And the Liberals who are directing the resources of two governments against the Conservatives in every doubtful constituency will be the under dog some day, and they will perish by the sword of corruption, just as the Conservatives are perishing so far.—Toronto Telegram.

THE SILVER-LEAD INDUSTRY.

In spite of the depreciation of the price of silver, the haul to the U. S. smelter, and the high U. S. import tariff on ores containing lead, the greatest dividend paying mine in British Columbia is the Payne, a galema proposition in the Sloane.

For nearly two years past the Payne mine has shipped an average of 58 tons of its valuable ore daily. After deducting freight, duty and smelter charges, this nets the owners over \$80 per ton, or \$4,640 per day. There are now about 125 men employed at the mine, and it is a liberal average to allow \$4 each per day for total expenses, or \$560 for the entire force. Thus it is seen that the mine is paying a profit of \$4,140 daily, including holidays and Sundays. As the output is well known by many to be running from 1,600 to 1,800 tons, month and month out, the above figures are none too high. Taking the daily net income as a basis, the mine yields a profit of nearly \$125,000 monthly, or \$1,525,000 annually.

Statements published at the beginning of this year were to the effect that thus far the Payne had paid \$1,800,000 in dividends. If this is correct—and there is no reason to doubt it—with this year's profits already earned, the mine has paid the comfortable sum of over \$3,000,000.

The silver-lead mines of Kootenay are worthy of the attention of Eastern and English investors. There are immense fortunes to be made in this class of mining in Kootenay, for the reasons that the ore is invariably of an exceptionally high grade and the ground is easy to work. The prospects of the silver-lead industry have improved greatly of late. The price of silver has risen above 60 cents and it is not unlikely that it will go higher, while there is no reason to suppose that it will fall. There is no longer any question as to the local supply of cheap fuel, and there will soon be several large lead smelters ready for operation in the district. Everything now favors the economical local smelting of silver-lead ores, except the United States import duty on lead bullion, and the chances are that this will be satisfactorily arranged before the sitting of the international commission at Washington comes to an end.—Rossland Miner.

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Mackintoshes, \$5, \$7.50, \$8, \$10

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## THE LOCAL NEWS.

Drink Blue Ribbon Tea.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first class. Rates \$2 upwards.

Merchants' lunch at Bank Exchange from 11:30 to 2:30, 25 cents.

"Danderine."—Bald heads must go. Sold by C. Kosche, 42 Government street, Victoria, B.C.

Call at Lawrence's and get a delicious cup of coffee, chocolate or tea. Oysters in every style.

Don't fail to have a Nursery Guard. It will keep the children from the fire. Weiler Bros. have received a new supply.

Removal.—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13, over C.P.P. office.

Prof. Charles Gartner, B.A.—Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 85 Five Sisters block.

Xmas is fast approaching, and much may be needed in the way of Carpets, Curtains, Furniture, etc. Weiler Bros. have the stock.

Badminton Hotel, Vancouver (gate Manor House). Business as usual during alterations; no inconvenience to guests. W. H. Mawdsley, manager.

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke &amp; Pearson's.

It is about time you were thinking about your cards for abroad. We have a splendid line this year. The Victoria Book &amp; Stationery Co. (late Jamison's).

Look at our Bargain Windows this week. The Sterling, 88 Yates St.

Coupons must be punched at each station at the railway social.

Another Concession.—Until recently the big railroads having lines in the West have not issued mileage books under 3,000 miles, and the rate charged for these was 2½ cents a mile. The Northern Pacific now has on sale 1,000-mile books at 3 cents a mile. These books are good on the main and branch lines of the company, on the steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship company, on the Spokane &amp; Northern railway and other connecting lines. This, following closely on the voluntary reduction of the local rates by all the big roads by one cent a mile, shows that travel in the West is increasing and that the country is settling up.

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S PREFERENCE SHARES.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an advertisement announcing the issue of \$120,000 of preference shares in the B. C. Electric Railway Company. The prospectus which can be obtained at the company's office here shows the business to be in a very flourishing condition, and the investment will probably prove a strong attraction to local capitalists. Applications for shares will be received up to November 23. The total issue is already guaranteed.

## SPORTSMEN.

We have the finest line of hunting knives of best Sheffield make. Try our "Climax" razor; each one guaranteed, and will be changed if not satisfactory. At Fox's, 78 Government street.

**OKELL & MORRIS'**  
PRESERVES and  
MARMALADES

Are the Purest and Best

EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO.  
100 Wharf Street  
Sole agents in B.C. for**ARMOUR & CO.**

Chicago, Ill. and South Omaha, Neb.

Stock carri'd in Victoria and Vancouver

....A SNAP IN....

**NECKWEAR**A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SAMPLE NECKTIES  
USUALLY SOLD FROM 50 CEN'S TO \$1.00 ALL  
TO BE CLEARED AT 25c. EACH, OR 5 FOR \$1.00**SAM REID**, 122 Govt. Street.

## PRESCRIPTIONS

Should be entrusted to none but thoroughly reliable firms to be filled. We guarantee both our drugs and our work—strictly first class. The reliable chemists and druggists

**Hall & Co.**

Clarence Block, Corner Yates and Douglas St.

TO THE CIGAR SMOKERS  
OF VICTORIA.

In view of all that has been said in reference to the cry of "British Columbians for British Columbians" the cigar-makers of Victoria make this appeal to the public: At the present time there are a large number of idle cigar-makers in the city, and if Eastern goods continue to be shipped here in hundreds of thousands, there will not be 10 cigar-makers here.

If 10 per cent. of the cigar-smokers would insist on buying union-made cigars, the local union would have a membership of 100. One hundred men at an average of \$15 per week is \$1,500, every cent of which would be spent in Victoria. There is not a wholesale merchant in Victoria that handles local made cigars, but they are the first ones to cry "Patronize home industry." Tell everybody that a local made cigar is better than a cigar made anywhere else. Insist on having a cigar with the union label on, for a cigar with the union label on is a better cigar than one without it.

The Kinsey Fund.—Collections for the benefit of Mrs. Kinsey and her little family total \$300,225 to date, the latest additions to the list being: Arthur E. Mallette, \$1; R. H. Berryman, \$2; Mrs. L. Leigh, \$1; and Mr. L. Leigh, \$1.

Promotion for Vrooman, Gardner.—Friends of Roy. John E. Gardner, formerly of this city, will be pleased to hear of his promotion to the position of Chinese interpreter for the port of San Francisco, the appointment having been made by the secretary of the treasury at Washington.

Scotsmen Preparing.—A meeting of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society was held last evening to arrange the toast list and programme for the forthcoming thirty-ninth annual banquet on the 30th instant. The committee reported that everything was arranged for a high-class banquet, and that members of the government, judges of the bench and the admiral of the fleet would be on hand. Tickets are being disposed of very readily, and it is expected that the number at the banquet will very considerably exceed the largest turnout the society had had during the last five years on similar occasions.

I. O. O. F.—Columbia Lodge began practising the third degree last week, preparatory to the competition which it is expected will shortly take place with one of the Vancouver lodges. Next Wednesday evening the regular business will be hurried through, and by 8:30 o'clock the lodge-room will be in readiness for the reception of members and their friends, who will participate in a Thanksgiving social. A good programme is being prepared, and the committee having charge of the affair are endeavoring to make it a success in every way. Dominion Lodge initiated a candidate on Thursday evening, and Peenless Lodge had a well-attended meeting on Friday evening. On Tuesday evening of this week the Sisters of Rebekah will have their regular fortnightly meeting, when the ceremony of initiation will be performed.

Deservedly Popular.—Following in the footsteps of the large Eastern cities, where the Saturday evening concerts in the armories are attended by immense throngs of amusement-seekers, the promenade concerts in the Drill hall here every Saturday evening are steadily gaining in popularity and attendance, a fact of which Bandmaster Finn and his associate musicians of the Battalions band have good reason to feel proud. Last evening was not the most delightful night that could be imagined; there were counter attractions in number, and yet the crowd was at the Drill hall as usual, and the merit of the programme and the manner of its execution won for the band frequent and very hearty expressions of approval. The cornet duet by Bandsman North and Proctor was deservedly encored, as were also the banjo and guitar selections by Messrs. Voorhees and Davies. If all the citizens who do not attend the Saturday night concerts realized what they are missing, even the commodious Drill hall would be insufficient to accommodate the throngs.

Dr. Spencer in the City.—The Rev. Dr. Spencer, Ph. D., one of Canada's prominent Baptist ministers, arrived in Victoria by last night's Islander. Some months ago the Baptist convention of which Rev. R. W. Trotter of this city, is president, called Dr. Spencer to the superintendence of missions in British Columbia, and in response to the invitation our distinguished visitor is making an extended tour in this province, spying out the land. For many years the doctor has held official positions on the executive boards of the denomination in the East, and is at present pastor of one of the oldest and wealthiest churches in Ontario. He is scholarly, but simply in word and manner, and we understand is an out-and-out enthusiast. Calvary church and its pastor are to be congratulated in having secured Dr. Spencer's services for two weeks, during which time he will preach three times on Sunday and each evening during the week. We have no doubt that large audiences will assemble to hear his messages. Our visitor may be heard three times to-day in Calvary Baptist church, Herald street—at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to young people, and again at 7 p.m. to the general congregation. A mass meeting for men only has also been arranged for in the A. O. U. Hall at 8:45 p.m. This eminent preacher may be heard also each evening during the week. We are also informed that special music has been prepared. We may hope that the doctor's reception in Victoria may be so hearty that he may be induced to accept the position which has been offered him.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure: 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

The Assizes.—The assizes were adjourned yesterday till Friday next, the only case still to be heard being that of Raynes, accused of shooting with intent to kill Frederick Foord at Salt Spring Island. This delay is made necessary by the fact that one of the witnesses will be unable to attend sooner. The only other thing to be done is the sentencing of Morell, who was convicted of furious driving. He was to have appeared yesterday, but did not do so. It is possible that his failure was due to a misapprehension on his part, the assizes not yet being over, and the understanding being that the sentence should be delivered at the close of the assizes. Consequently he may turn up all right on Friday.

Mills to Be Enlarged.—The Victoria-Yukon company, whose mills at Lake Bennett did a large percentage of the business last season, intend making some big improvements before next season's rush commences. The prospect for next year warrant this, as in the opinion of the management more men will go to the Atlin country in the spring than went to Klondike this year. There will, in consequence, be a greater demand for freight barges, the building of which formed the greater part of the company's business last year. There are also a number of steamers to be built, and no doubt quite a town will grow up around Bennett.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure: 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.ABOUT CATARRH.  
It is caused by a cold or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. Its symptoms are pain in the head, discharge from the nose, ringing noises in the ears. It is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood, soothes and rebuilds the tissues, and relieves all the disagreeable sensations.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c by C. I. Hood &amp; Co., Lowell, Mass.

Boys' Pea Jackets. \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.25; Boys' Overcoats. \$2.25, \$2.75, \$3. Boys' Williams &amp; Co.

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## LORD AND LADY MINTO

New Governor-General and His Wife Now Being Welcomed to Canada.

His Excellency Has Already Had Experience of Life in the Dominion.

The Earl of Minto, the successor to Lord Aberdeen and now being welcomed as Governor-General, is by no means a stranger to Canada, for as military secretary to Lord Lansdowne during that nobleman's tenure at Rideau Hall, and as chief of staff to General Middleton at the outset of the Northwest rebellion, he gained valuable experience that will stand him in good stead. This previous residence in Canada has given the new Governor-General an insight into Canadian affairs and a personal knowledge of the country that will enable him to understand public questions far sooner than had he come here a perfect stranger. A soldier by profession, he has had a varied experience in Europe, Asia and Africa, and besides he has taken a turn at newspaper work, as war correspondent with the Carlist army in Spain in 1874.



LORD MINTO.

The Right Hon. Gilbert John, Earl of Minto, is the fourth earl of the line. He was born in London in 1845, and after passing through Eton and Cambridge he entered the Scots Guards in 1867, the year of Canadian confederation. With the keen instinct of a soldier to see active service, he went to Paris during the frightful scenes that accompanied the crushing out of the Commune in 1871. Next he went through the thrilling times of the Carlist rising in Spain, serving as correspondent of the Morning Post in the Carlist army in 1874, and three years later he was away at the other end of Europe, acting as assistant military secretary with the Turkish army on the Danube in the war with Russia, and was present at the famous crossing of the Danube and the bombardment of Nikopolis. Still seeking active service, he went as a volunteer on Lord Roberts' staff in the Afghan campaign in 1879, a couple of years afterwards accompanying the General to South Africa, and a year later was taking part in the Egyptian campaign as a captain in the mounted infantry. He was wounded at the action of Magdara and made such a favorable record that he was given the command of the mounted infantry in Cairo; was mentioned in despatches, and thanked in general orders.

His next appearance was in 1883 as military secretary to Lord Lansdowne, then Governor-General of Canada. The Northwest rebellion breaking out, Lord Meldrum, as he was then called, took a hand in the campaign as General Middleton's chief of staff. In 1886 he returned to England and tried his hand at politics, but was unsuccessful in his contest for Hexham. He succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1892. While in Canada he made many friends, and, as seen by his speeches in England, is a great admirer of Canada, and has a strong faith in the future of the Dominion, to which he has just been welcomed as the Queen's representative.



LADY MINTO.

Lady Minto comes from a family who have played an important part in the political world. She is the daughter of Gen. Hon. Chas. Grey, who was private secretary to the Queen, and she is also a granddaughter of Earl Grey, who was prime minister to William IV. Lady Minto has a charming manner, possesses great tact, and will preside with dignity and grace at Rideau Hall. Lord and Lady Minto have a family of five children, the eldest, Lord Meldrum, being a youngster 11 years old.

The following is the proclamation made by the new Governor-General upon assuming office:

CANADA.

By His Excellency The Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliott Murray-Kynynmound, Earl of Minto and Viscount Meldrum, Earl of Minto, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Minto, of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Baronet of Nova Scotia, Governor-General of Canada.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen, by commission under Her Royal Sign Manual, bearing date at Our Court of St. James,

on the thirtieth day of July, 1898, has graciously pleased to appoint me to be, during Her Royal pleasure, Her Majesty's Governor-General in and over Her Dominion of Canada, and has further, by the said Commission, authorized, empowered and commanded me to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and directions contained in Her Majesty's Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Her Majesty's United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, constituting date at Westminster, the fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and the seventy-eighth, according to such orders and Instructions as Her Majesty's Government has then before it, and in accordance with the said Commission, and bearing date at Westminster, the fifth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and the eighty-eighth, according to such orders and Instructions as Her Majesty's Government has then before it, and in accordance with the said Commission, and bearing date at

CONSERVATIVE ACTIVITY.

Decisions of the Liberals in Office  
Afford Unexampled Scope  
for It.

From the Montreal Gazette.

The activity that is characteristic of Conservative political organizations in Montreal is being noted in other localities also. It is a sign of promise.

The public opinion that changes governments is not made in the heat of an election campaign, so much as in the quieter times when the government or the opposition is developing its policy. Mistakes in administration, failures to fulfil legitimate expectations, disregard of proper pledges—all these wear on the public mind, no one instance having a revolutionizing effect of itself, but, in combination with others gradually affecting the mass of those whose party affiliations are not strong or who think less of their party than of what is right in public life, and whose vote in the end decide great political issues.

It is a proper, though not the highest, work for opposing political associations to point out these derelictions; and if there seems to be much space and time given to such work by Conservative papers and Conservative associations just now, it is to be remembered that there is much occasion.

The government, whose members raged that an expenditure of thirty-eight millions a year by a Conservative ministry was an outrage, sought and obtained power from its majority in parliament to spend during the current year more than forty-eight millions.

The government, whose members denounced the corrupt acts of Conservative ministers, took into its counsels Mr. Tarte, a man whose name figured as the recipient of money raised by some of the worst jobs of either the Conservative or Liberal party.

The government whose members condemned the appointment of members of parliament to office has appointed such members by the dozen, including some of those who were loudest in their denunciation of such practice.

The government whose members denounced the giving of large grants to railways was only checked by the senate it abuses for giving millions of acres to a Yukon railway of doubtful utility, and which subsequent events have shown to be unnecessary.

The government whose members denounced the management of the Intercolonial railway that resulted in small deficits has inaugurated a management that brings about large deficits, and has added to the permanent cost of the road by the purchase of a useless extension that even its own organs condemned.

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The country's present experience is affording further proof that the Conservative party, which took the greatest part in the work that brought about confederation, and the whole of the work that added to it Prince Edward Island in the East, and Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia in the West, and which had the courage to carry out the works that made the union commercial, social and sentimental as well as political, is the party best qualified to direct the destinies of Canada, and that the sooner these destinies are again entrusted to it the better.

Conservatives have every incentive

therefore to continue the activity that is being shown, not in one place but in many, and by the exposition of their traditional party policy to expect a return of the public confidence they held for twenty-three years out of the thirty-one of Canada's existence.

Mr. C. G. Archer, of Brewer, Maine, writes as follows—"I have had catarrh for several years. Water would run from my eyes and nose for days at a time. About four months ago I was induced to try Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and since using the wonderful remedy I have not had an attack. I would not be without it." At drugstore.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is a preparation of ointment containing a salve of the heart, liver, lungs, kidneys, Dr. Agnew's Liver Powder are at once a cold catarrh, invigorator and system renovator, 2oz. for 40 doses. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in a day and cures eczema, salt rheum and all diseases of the skin. Cures piles in 2 to 3 nights. 35c.

2. This By-Law may be cited as the "Expenditure By-Law, 1898, Amendment No. 2." Passed the Municipal Council on the 31st day of October, 1898, and finally passed by the Council this 1st day of November, 1898.

(L.S.) CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 1st day of November, A.D. 1898, and all persons are hereby required to take notice and are at liberty to appear to have such by-law or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Colonist Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in this behalf.

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## LABOR IN NEW ZEALAND

Synopsis of the Interesting Address Recently Delivered by Dr. J. de C. Hathaway.

Progress of the Colony Traced for the Benefit of the Trades Council.

The following is a condensed report of Dr. Hathaway's interesting address on labor in New Zealand, delivered at the regular meeting of the Trades and Labor Council on Wednesday evening last:

The New Zealanders are essentially a British race. There is very little infusion of foreign blood. English, Irish and Scotch become more blended and mingled with each generation. Socially, the New Zealanders are what their environment makes them. Without an aristocracy, without a plutocracy, and without any millionaires, New Zealand is also without any hereditary paupers or the evils that such paupers bring. The average distribution of wealth is less than in any other country, and the average per capita income amounts to fifty pounds sterling per annum, or close on \$8 per head per week for every man, woman and child in the colony, which is unparallelled. The population has increased by 100,000 in five years, and now reaches 775,000. There are 35,000 Maoris, 5,000 half-castes and 3,500 Chinese, or about the same number of the latter as this city has, with a total population of a little over 200,000. China and Australia, with a strong dislike, and it is only a matter of time when they will entirely disappear by force of exclusion laws. Six years ago there were only twenty-five dairy factories; now there are 250. The value of sheep has increased from \$100,000,000 in five years, and now reaches \$75,000,000. There are 35,000 Maoris, 5,000 half-castes and 3,500 Chinese, or about the same number of the latter as this city has, with a total population of a little over 200,000. China and Australia, with a strong dislike, and it is only a matter of time when they will entirely disappear by force of exclusion laws. Six years ago there were only twenty-five dairy factories; now there are 250. The value of sheep has increased from \$100,000,000 in five years, and now reaches \$75,000,000. The gold yield averages \$5,000,000 per annum since its first discovery. The value of products (including butter) last year was over \$80,000,000. The land under cultivation has increased from eight to twelve million acres.

## LAND SETTLEMENT.

Between 1880 and 1890 efforts were made to encourage small farmers to settle on the land by allowing them to remain state tenants at low rentals, or allowing them to buy the freehold by gradual instalments, and in 1886 the scheme of John Blamey inaugurated the scheme of placing "workmen out of employment on the soil in what were known as village settlements. Blocks of crown land in various parts of the colony were taken and divided into plots of 100 acres each. These were let to the village settlers on perpetual lease at a rental of 5 per cent. on the prairie value of the land. Small advances were made to enable them to buy seed, implements and building materials. There were 5,000 ha. being occupied 35,000 acres in allotments of an average of 24 acres. The government has been paid \$135,000 in rent and interest, and the improvements made by the settlers on their allotments are valued at \$35,000,000, or form a very good security for their debts to the treasury. The government can borrow money at par for 3 per cent. The usual tenure given is a lease for 999 acres at a rent of 4 per cent. on the prairie value of the land at the time of letting, and unless with a small advance to take a land without expending their money in a cash purchase. Only bona fide occupiers are dealt with, and land monopoly is checked. Meanwhile, settlement is going on, and fresh tracts are being opened up. The purchase of unoccupied lands by the state, with or without the owner's assent, was a favorite scheme of that eminent statesman and diplomat, the late Sir George Grey, but was abandoned by the government in 1886. These lands came into power. Under this law the state has resumed possession of thirty-six estates for close settlement at a cost of two and a half million dollars. There are 1,000 human beings already living on them who pay a rent equal to 5 per cent. on the cost of the land to the government.

## THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of New Zealand runs up to \$43,000,000 (\$215,000,000). But the Maori wars cost the country several millions. Over two hundred million dollars have been invested in state enterprises. More capital is seeking investment in that colony than any other part of the British possessions, and New Zealand stock stands higher in the London money market to-day than it ever stood before.

The Maori war, paid by the general taxpayer is \$580,000 a year less than in 1891, although the public debt has increased by \$30,000,000. They had to increase it to buy back the land that had been given away and settled out of the native reserves, some of which were non-productive works in 1891 amounted to near \$5 per head of the population; in 1898 they are only a fraction over 20 cents. The surplus for last year was \$1,700,000. The fall in the rate of private land rents, and the cost of land, can now borrow at 5 per cent., who in 1870 might have had to pay 9 per cent. The growth of the colony's debt need cause no uneasiness, though it is possible some application of the "referendum" may be found advisable in dealing with loan bills.

## THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

Is an important officer who takes charge of the estates of lunatics, intestate estates and administrators them to the best advantage, and at least cost. Anyone can appoint him an executor, or make him attorney during their absence. The public trust officer throughout the country protects the great benefit of widows, orphans and other unbusinesslike persons whose little inheritances are so often mismanaged by private trustees or wasted in law courts.

## TAXATION.

Direct taxation has been taken off all improvements and placed on the bare land values. The small farmers are exempted altogether. Any owner whose land value amounts to \$5,000 per acre pays only the tax on the capital value of \$5,000. Hence the tax rises gradually. The income tax is also progressive. Incomes below \$300 are exempt; companies pay one shilling on the pound on their profits. The old property tax was on industry and trade, and the little efficiency in labor. Were this so, manufacturers would go where they could get labor for a penny a day. The only power to prevent unwholesome competition is the workman's organization. In England, competition amongst workmen. During the last few years legislation has improved the lot of the workmen in the old country, and the trade of the country has more than doubled. Labor should have representatives in parliament, and should have its own newspaper, to which the workmen can be as wise and as patriotic as the capitalists are, and to learn from them what can be done by courage and prudence. If the workmen organized for conspiracy or crime, it is only right that it should apply to the other side as well. There is no law which says that one man shall have the monopoly of all the land, of all the machinery, of the production, of the commerce, and material resources in the world than would keep a thousand millions in the crowded cities dead in poverty and misery. Let us teach the Christian socialism taught by Christ. Let us teach that religion and work are the best teachers. Let us help hands and hearts to the work and make the world better and brighter for those who are to come into the heritage we leave them.

## THE RAILWAYS.

Telephones and telegraphs belong to the state and the public believe in the safety of their ownership. The railways expended last year over half a million dollars in railway lines, and \$150,000 in concessions in fares and freights were granted to the people. The receipts from railways amounted to \$400,000 above the treasury's estimate. The state owns over 2,000 miles of railways. The net returns on the capital cost is £3 3s. 10d. or 20 cents per train mile more than last year, and are steadily increasing.

## THE LABOR LAWS.

Of New Zealand are a magnificent contribution to the world. The working men had to unite; they had to organize and agitate before they got them placed upon the statute book. Education is universal. Ninety-four men out of every hundred have to earn their living by their hands, and they know that the ballot box is more potent than the cash box. Plurality

of voting has been abolished; it is now one man, one vote. The great maritime strike in Australia and New Zealand in 1890, when the election took place in 1891, when a legislature was elected which was a reflex of the people—a government for the people and by the people.

## CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Labor disputes are now settled by means of public arbitration. Instead of the old world methods of the strike and the lockout, the arbitration process in 1890 gives the trade unions the right to become corporate bodies, able to sue and be sued. Some twenty-five labor disputes have been successfully settled, while no attempt has been made to dislodge the final award of the arbitration court, and no lockout has occurred since the strike came into operation.

## THE FACTORY ACT.

Applies to all workshops wherein two or more persons work at any handicraft. It prohibits the sub-letting of work taken home by factory, and obliges clothing to be handed workers to be dictated. There are half-time workers, who must produce a school certificate, and those under 10 a physical fitness certificate. The work hours of males under 18 and of all females must not exceed 48 a week, and must have a weekly half-holiday without deduction from wages. Overtime may be worked on an inspector's permit, but the minimum extra wage for it is sixteenpence an hour. The wages the fixed services will be conducted at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. at the Home of Truth, 71 Discovery street.

## SCHOOL CHILDREN'S OFFERING.

The initiation at Calvary Baptist church of the series of special evangelistic services that Rev. Dr. Spencer has come to Victoria to conduct, and the presence at the Centennial and Victoria West churches of Rev. Thomas Champness, of London, England, constitute the notable announcements for to-day by city pastors. Rev. Mr. Champness arrived here on Tuesday last, and will probably spend a fortnight or more in getting acquainted with Victoria and Victorians, preaching next Sunday in the Metropolitan and Esquimalt churches. He is the venerable editor of the religious publication, *Joyful News*, and has been for almost half a century identified with the Wesleyan ministry. To-morrow evening he is announced to give a free lecture at the Centennial church on "Forty years of a Preacher's Life."

To-day in Christ Church cathedral the services will take the usual order, Rev. Canon Beanlands preaching both morning and evening. Thursday next being appointed by authority as a day of national thanksgiving, there will be a celebration of holy communion at the cathedral at 8 a.m., followed by morning prayer with sermon by the Bishop at 11 o'clock. To-day's musical arrangements are:

## NOTABLE VISITORS.

Rev. Dr. Spencer Commences Evangelistic Work—Eminent Wesleyan From England.

Preparations for Thanksgiving Day—After Evensong Organ Recitals at St. Johns.

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## MATTINS.

Voluntary—"Andante" in G minor..... H. Smart

## Venite.

Psalms for the day: Te Deum ..... Wm. Russell

## Benedictus.

..... 230, 234 and 236

## Kyrie.

Voluntary—Elevation in A flat..... Wely

## EVENSONG.

Voluntary—"Evening Prayer"..... H. Smart

## Processional Hymn.

..... 208

## Nunc Dimittis.

..... 232 and 232

## Voluntary—"Grand Chorus"..... St. Saens

In St. John's church there will be

morning prayer this Lord's Day at 11 o'clock and evenings service at 7, Rev.

Reverend Jevins officiating throughout the day, and the music being as hereunder:

## MORNING.

Organ—"Processional March" in E flat..... Mason

Hymns ..... 217, 218 and 219

Organ—"Pastorale" in G..... Smart

## EVENSING.

Organ—"Pastorale" in G..... Smart

## EVENING.

Organ—"Gloria" from "17th Mass"..... Mozart

During Advent at this church the organist, Mr. Longfield, will give a special each Sunday after evensong, interspersed with vocal selections, these interesting musical features commencing next Sunday.

At St. Barnabas' church to-day the services are: Holy evensong, 8 a.m.; matins, 10:30; choral evensong, 11:15; Sunday school, 2:30 p.m.; and choral evening song, 7:30 p.m.; Rev. J. B. Haslam will officiate and preach in the morning, and Rev. W. D. Barber in the evening, while the music will be as below:

## MORNING.

Organ—"Processional March" in E flat..... Mason

Hymns ..... 217, 218 and 219

Organ—"Pastorale" in G..... Smart

## EVENING.

Organ—"Pastorale" in G..... Smart

## EVENING.

Organ Voluntaries: Adagio from Sonata in E flat..... Kubla

..... Calkin

..... March Solemnis..... Mally

At St. James' there will be all the customary services conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, while at the Church of the Holy Saviour, Victoria West, the order is: Holy communion, 8 a.m.; matins with sermon by Rev. W. D. Barber, 11 a.m.; and evensong and sermon by Rev. J. B. Haslam at 7 p.m. There are no special announcements either at St. Paul's or St. Luke's church.

At the Metropolitan Methodist church to-day Rev. J. C. Speer will occupy the pulpit throughout the day, his evening discourse being upon "Nineveh," in the "Bible City" series. The Sunday school and Bible class are set for 2:30 in the afternoon, Rev. Thomas Champness preaches in the "Christ's Fools" at the Bay church, Rev. George F. Swinerton has for his theme in the morning "The Fall of Man," continuing in the evening his series of lectures on the "Pilgrim's Progress," illustrated with stereopticon views. Out in Victoria West, Rev. J. P. Knox will be at home with his congregation in the morning, and Rev. Thomas Champness will fill the pulpit at evening worship; while Mr. S. Tranter speaks in the Herald street mission at 8:30 p.m.

COMPETITION.

In London one out of every three dies in the work-house, on the streets or in jail.

In the richest capital in the world they have made such conditions possible that 200,000 poor souls sleep out in the bitter cold of London winter, and they send up to the hospital for the winter, when they go away from home and help build up another nation? And all the while the women who should teach their girls purity, and their boys nobility, add to the city's vice and immorality by employing Chinese, Indian, Japanese, and other foreign labor, the liquor law, and all the rest.

It is what the world would say to the lamb: "You shouldn't kick; don't struggle; you know I have to do it."

The cost of labor is not detrimental in the way some people think. The cost of labor is a deterrent to the outcome of production.

With government, and the opposition admit one main principle. It is that in a young democratic country still almost free from the extremes of wealth and poverty, from class hatreds and fears and Old World abuses and prejudices, some who are not good are not bad, and new world may be shat out completely.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

Is an important officer who takes charge of the estates of lunatics, intestate estates and administrators them to the best advantage, and at least cost. Anyone can appoint him an executor, or make him attorney during their absence. The public trust officer throughout the country protects the great benefit of widows, orphans and other unbusinesslike persons whose little inheritances are so often mismanaged by private trustees or wasted in law courts.

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PHILIPPE LE BEL of France in 1294 prohibited any subject from partaking of more than one dish and one entremet for an ordinary repast. On a gala occasion two dishes with bacon soup were allowed.

The usual morning, afternoon and evening services are to be held at the First Congregational church, the morning preached being Mr. S. M. Okell, and in the evening sermon by Mr. George Carter, late secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The Sunday school and Bible class meet at 2:30 in the afternoon, and the Y. P. S. C. E. on the conclusion of the evening service.

Rev. Dr. Spencer speaking at the First

Congregational church, the morning

preached being Mr. S. M. Okell, and in the evening sermon by Mr. George Carter, late secretary of the Y. M. C. A. The Sunday school and Bible class meet at 2:30 in the afternoon, and the Y. P. S. C. E. on the conclusion of the evening service.

Evangelistic services will be held during all the day at Calvary Baptist church, Rev. Dr. Spencer speaking at 11 a.m., at 3 p.m. (to the young people) and again at 7 p.m. A mass meeting for men only will also be held in the A. O. U. W. hall at 8:45 p.m. Dr. Spencer will preach every evening during the present week at

# ROYAL

## Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

All baking powders are the greatest enemies to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

### THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, Nov. 19, 8 p.m.

#### SYNOPSIS.

The pronounced high area which appeared over Northern Alberta last night now covers the Northwest Territories, and is accompanied by zero temperatures, high north-westerly winds, and at some stations snow. Should this area continue to spread westward, cold weather may be expected along the coast.

Showers have again occurred in the North Pacific states, and snow has fallen on the western highlands of Vancouver Island.

#### TEMPERATURES.

	Min. Max.
Victoria	36 44
Kamloops	20 32
Barkerville	6
Calgary	14
Winnipeg	18 24
Portland	38 44
San Francisco	50 54

#### FORECASTS.

For twenty-four hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Generally fair, with freezing temperatures at night; light local snowfalls.

Lower Mainland—Easterly winds; fair and cold, with light snow, chiefly on the highlands.

#### VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Temperatures: Deg. Deg.

5 a.m. . . . . 39 Mean. . . . . 40

6 p.m. . . . . 43 Highest. . . . . 45

5 p.m. . . . . 38 Lowest. . . . . 35

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. . . . . 3 miles west.

noon . . . . . 8 miles west.

5 p.m. . . . . Calm.

Rain—18 inches.

Average state of weather—Fair and cool.

Sunshine—3 hours 30 minutes.

Barometer at noon—Observed . . . . . 29.722

Corrected. . . . . 29.672

E. BAYNES REED,

Provincial Forecast Official.

#### PASSENGERS.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

Sir C. H. Topper.	A. McDermott.
W. R. Smith.	W. H. Ellis.
E. R. Boddy.	Mrs. W. H. Ellis.
Mr. Sampson.	Mrs. Withrow.
Mrs. Sampson.	Mrs. Ellis.
Capt. Bissell.	L. H. Hardie.
E. Aderton.	F. C. Anderson.
R. J. Hall.	G. J. Hall.
Mr. F. J. Hall.	R. H. McMillan.
G. F. Watts.	H. Pierce.
A. E. F. Hall.	P. B. Byers.
Mrs. H. E. Wilby.	Capt. Corrane.
F. W. Wilbyfield.	H. D. Kuhle.
Mrs. Caithness.	G. H. Moore.
Mrs. Shriman.	Mrs. G. H. Moore.
Mrs. Cowen.	Rev. Dr. Spencer.
E. Savage.	W. Greenchild.
A. C. Lum.	Miss Murkett.
Mrs. A. C. Lum.	Miss Theo.
E. A. Peterson.	R. G. Milligan.
J. A. McLaren.	J. Smith.
R. Collister.	

#### CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

W. Dalby.	Hudson Bay Co.
A. Barker.	Victoria Shoe Co.
Clark & Pearson.	H. Helgeson.
Johns Bros.	Dom. Express Co.
Street Bros.	Banks & N. A.
Horley Clay.	J. C. Voss.
S. Leiser & Co.	Ames, Holden Co.
R. H. Jameson.	C. E. Jones.
E. J. Saunders.	S. Reid.
H. Clarke.	Wilson Bros.
Watson Hall.	M. Thompson.
Diamonds Produce.	D. H. Ross & Co.
E. B. Marvin.	S. J. Pitts.
Slager Mfg. Co.	T. N. Hibben & Co.
Jas. Freer.	Lombard & Co.
Okell Morris.	J. H. Todd & Son.
Brindley, Will & Co.	H. A. Lilly.
M. R. Smith.	G. C. Shaw & Co.
V. Graham.	

#### What Dr. A. E. Salter Says.

Buffalo, N.Y.—Gent.—From my personal knowledge gained in observing the effect of your Skitch's Cure in cases of advanced Consumption, I am prepared to say it is the most remarkable remedy that has ever been brought to my attention. It has certainly saved many from Consumption. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Research proves that the human mind is at its fullest power between the ages of 40 and 60. Swift was 50 when his brain gave birth to "Gulliver's Travels," and John Stuart Mill 56 when his essay "Utilitarianism" was published, although his "liberty" was written three years previously.

You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

#### RECENT INVENTIONS.

To ascertain the size of finger rings a new measuring device has a flat base on which the finger is placed, with graduated bars to surround the finger and indicate the size of ring needed.

In an improved footrest for bootblack stands and is provided for the sole and heel portions, which can be adjusted to fit any foot and clamped in place by a lever at the side of the base.

In a new jack-screw for raising heavy bodies the spiral ribs instead of the usual respiration, a new set of steel balls which move in the groove in the threaded shaft, and decrease the friction as the shaft is turned.

A handy hitching post has a spring drum inserted at the top on which a cord is wound, a cord with a snap hook at the outer end for attachment to the bridle, the spring pulling the rope into the post when not in use.

A handy cup for drinking purposes has a weighted section formed under the flange which is held in place by a screw which is dropped into the spring when not in use, the weight keeping it in an upright position as it floats.

## RETURN OF FRAWLEYS

Frisco's Famous Stock Company to Be Seen in "An Enemy to the King."

Blanche Bates as a Star—An Engagement That Cannot but Be Memorable.

The first production in British Columbia of R. N. Stephen's romantic drama, "An Enemy to the King"—made famous to American theatregoers by E. H. Sothern—will be witnessed at the Victoria theatre on Tuesday evening.

MR. FRAWLEY. On Tuesday evening, aside from the presentation of so important a success will be the added interest of the reappearance with the new Frawley company of Miss Blanche Bates, loaned to Manager Frawley by Augustus Daly under whom she is now appearing. The play calls for a cast of twenty-six speaking parts, and the Frawley company in its reorganized form will be thoroughly capable of interpreting the play to the fullest satisfaction. Among the new members of the company are pretty Georgie Wallis, the new ingenue, and that sterling old actor Joseph P. Keeffe, a veteran supporter of Stuart Robson. His most celebrated bit of work was the creation of the stock-dealing clergyman in the comedy of "The Henrietta." "An Enemy to the King" will be elaborately staged here, and full advantage will be taken of the gorgeous costumes of the period in which the scenes are laid to display the magnificent equipment of the company in this direction.

As Julie de Varion, Miss Bates is seen in role quite superior to any given in other romantic dramas; in the great majority of cases the male leading role has been the finer, but here the author has departed from the traditional. The story of his play may be briefly summarized as follows:

Just after the massacre of St. Bartholomew the most prominent of Narvaez's followers was the Sieur de la Touinoire. Although outlawed and stripped of lands and honors, he was yet sufficiently powerful for a priest to be set on his head, and to command a following that embraced nearly the whole of the province of Nevers. It was to discover his hiding place and effect his capture that the governor of Nevers employed Julie de Varion, in return for which service the governor is to free her imprisoned father. After a struggle between love of her father and her honor she set out on her journey to find la Touinoire. Almost immediately, an insult to her is avenged by this very man—known to her only as M. de Launay—and he offers to conduct her to la Touinoire. The days of the journey and the few days afterwards spent at the chateau only show them the love they have for each other.

At this place one of the very prettiest scenes of the play, and indeed of the modern romantic drama, takes place over the old sun dial, where he tells of his love—swearing fidelity to her on "this symbol of time and eternity." She has already learned who he is, and suddenly amid her love for him, and hopes for the future, comes the horrible thought that to betray him—her father's safety demands it. Under the influence of the moonlight, the music and his presence and words of love, she is almost happy; she has almost consented to his love; when the old dial's inscription confronts her—

"Bright as the sun, more quick to fade, Daily as marsh lights prove, Where lightest, marking deepest shade, False flame of woman's love."

The horror of it all takes possession of her, and she determines to ride to the governor, to undo her compact and claim back her honor. After she has gone la Touinoire hears of her flight and her apparent falsehood and loving her still, rides after her to Clochoune—rides into the jaws of certain death. The last act takes place in the governor's castle, where occurs the most dramatic scene of the play—the duel for the possession of Julie. After a tremendous fight, la Touinoire's followers burst into the castle only in time to save the day—and Julie from the sword of the governor.

The sale of seats for the Victoria engagement opens to-morrow morning at 9 a.m. at the Victoria Book and Stationery Co.'s.

Of the bright young star of Mr. Frawley's company so critical a paper as the Portland Oregonian speaks thus cordially in a very recent issue: "When Blanche Bates came out in the first act, the people held their breath in studying her every movement, but there were no wild, unmeaning salutes of applause. As the play progressed and they saw that she had lost nothing of the sparkling ingenuousness and sincerity that had given so warm a place in their hearts they breathed more freely. When, in the second act, in her role of the Russian baroness, she showed a hundred new subtleties such as they had never seen in her before, they began to show their appreciation with greater fervor. And when her wiles having completely captured the man beside her, she suddenly started him by a quick transition, turning her pretty face demurely aside with the words, "And that's all; I don't get kissed," the audience was thoroughly won, and the act ended with two curtain calls for herself and Frawley. Her power over the audience could not be questioned. She pleaded with the stern old father, and her outburst of warm womanly sympathy melted every heart. Some managed to applaud enough to bring up the curtain twice, but there were others who quietly wiped their eyes and subsided into a state of unobtrusive retirement behind their fans and programmes. "I tell you, but that is

MISS BATES, what brings the mist into a fellow's eyes," one brawny youth was heard to confess in a weak whisper to a companion in weakness."

Rehearsals positively commence tomorrow in the A. O. U. W. hall, upstairs, for the local production of the "Pearl of Pekin," a dainty and melodious story of life in Far Cathay. The well-known librettist Charles Alfred Byrne has done some of his best work in the making of the "lines" bright, witty and abounding in comedy of high order. The music—ever suggestive of the scenes of the story, was written in collaboration by the talented Charles Lecocq and G. A. Kerker, who are responsible for many well known and successful productions in the American metropolis. The "Pearl of Pekin" was written especially for E. B. Rice, of "1492," and Manhattan beach fame, when in the zenith of his success as a producer of comic opera and extravaganza. The local production will be considerably augmented by the incor-

poration of numerous ballets and specialties, and altogether it is safe to anticipate that it will be a fitting follower of the recent "Geisha."

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" up to date has still the power to draw, as evidenced by the attendance at the Victoria last evening, when it was given by as strong a company as has yet been seen here in the old standby. The drilling of the soldier squad and the quartette and double quartette singing were agreeable features.

Following the Frawleys the next attraction at the local playhouse is "Coon Hollow" on the evening of the 28th.

For Constipation take Karl's Clover Root, the great Blood Purifier. Cures Headache, Nervousness, Eructations on the face, and makes the head clear as a bell. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

LOOKING FOR THAT GERMAN.

The Police Have Charges Against the Supposed Deserving Object of Assistance.

Paul Gerhardt, the young German whose hard luck story of being robbed in the North was told in the Colonist yesterday morning, was being anxiously sought for yesterday. The police wanted him on "general principles" and several of the Government street business men wanted him through personal interest. Gerhardt is a small man of probably 25. He is "dark complected," has a scar on his face, wears a small moustache and dresses well. He speaks English poorly and this is no doubt why he is so successful in soliciting sympathy.

He went into a drug store on Government street on Thursday and to the proprietor made known his misfortunes. He was a druggist, he said, and possessed diplomas of the highest order. He wanted employment and pretended to feel deeply mortified at being obliged to ask for sufficient to buy a meal. The proprietor sympathized with him and never having turned a man away in want, gave him a dollar.

The next meeting was a different one. It took place yesterday morning when the druggist was in an entirely different frame of mind. He wanted his money refunded and threatened if it was not that the case would be put in the hands of the police.

"You are a fraud," he said, "and you know you are and may be the means of me turning some deserving one away who wants assistance."

Gerhardt again made a "poor mouth" but sooner than fall in with the police handed over his watch chain as a guarantee of good faith.

Of the other places he had visited, one was a butcher shop where he represented himself as a first class butcher and asked for something to do. Tears came to his eyes as he was here relating his story, but even these failed to move the butcher to a fit of compassion. The slaughter house might be a good place to fill in idle moments, the butcher thought, but Gerhardt regarded this below his dignity and departed.

Several other places were visited in turn but so far as known the druggist's risk was the greatest taken.

HEADACHES RELIEVED IN ONE MINUTE.

Griffith's Mag. Liniment relieves headaches the minute applied. Apply it to the forehead and temples, then inhale freely in the manner directed in the circular around the bottle. No other liniment is so valuable to the house as this remedy. 25 cents, by all druggists.

To be free from sick headache, billowmills, compound liniment, Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They safely stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

DONE IN BROAD SCOTCH.

The Most Recent Version of the Gospel of Matthew.

"The Gospel of Matthew in Braid Scots," rendered by Rev. William Wye Smith, is published by Inrie, Graham & Co., Toronto. This is an attempt to translate the New Testament into the dialect of Burns. The following, being part of the fourteenth chapter of Matthew, illustrates how it has been done:

CHAPTER FORTY-ONE.

Herod slays John. Bredl the Wilder-ness. Christ's fit road on the Sea.

About that time Herod, the King-Depute, heard it that was said about Jesus.

And 'And' he 'All' them o' his household. "This man be John Baptist; he is risen fræ the dead; and sae dly this poers sebaw theirselv's in him."

3. For Herod had grippt John, and putten him in bonds; and cust him till prison the sae o' Herodias, wife o' his brother Philip.

4. For John said till him: "It is unlawfu' for ye to bate her!"

5. And when he wad, ha' putten him to deid, he was dey't o' the people, for he was a good man.

6. But when Herod's birthday cam, the dochter o' Herodias danc'd l' the mids o' them n', and glamor'd Herod.

7. Whauron be sure to gie her onything she might crave.

8. And she, bein set on by her mither, said: "Me ha' here John Baptist's head, on a serv'r."

9. And the King was grieve't; but for the sake o' his altho', and for that sat meat w'l him, he commandit it to be giv'd till her.

10. And he sent, and beheid John l' the prison.

11. And his head was brocht on a serv'r, and gien till the luss; and she brocht it till her mither.